

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Favorable reconsideration of this application is respectfully requested.

Claims 1-8 and 10-57 are pending in this application. Claims 1-36 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph. Claims 1-8, 10-16, and 23-51 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as unpatentable over U.S. patent 6,388,654 to Platzker et al. (herein "Platzker") in view of U.S. patent 6,707,444 to Hendriks et al. (herein "Hendriks") and U.S. patent 5,826,962 to Rodriguez, Jr. (herein "Rodriguez"). Claims 17-22 and 52-57 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as unpatentable over Platzker in view of Hendriks and Rodriguez and further in view of U.S. patent 5,504,544 to Dreyer et al. (herein "Dreyer"). Claims 38-51 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as unpatentable over Platzker in view of Hendriks and U.S. patent 5,864,638 to Ishizawa et al. (herein "Ishizawa").

Applicants and applicants' representative wish to thank Examiner Abdulsalam for the interview granted applicants' representative on March 24, 2006. During the interview the outstanding rejections were discussed in detail. Further, during the interview applicants' representative presented comments as to how the claims were believed to be proper under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, and distinguish over the applied art. Such comments are reiterated below. Examiner Abdulsalam indicated that in view of such comments the outstanding rejections appear to be overcome and that the finality of the outstanding Office Action would be withdrawn, when a response was submitted setting forth such comments.

Addressing now the rejection of claims 1-36 under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph, that rejection is traversed by the present response.

Applicants respectfully submit the claim language is clear, and perhaps the lack of understanding of the claim language may have resulted in the following improper prior art rejection discussed next.

The claims were previously amended to recite the timing for *when* the blocking part blocks the light beam emitted from the projecting part. The claims were previously amended to recite that such blocking occurs “when the photography part photographs an image”. In that respect the claim language “wherein when said photography part photographs an image said blocking part blocks the light beam emitted from the projecting part so as to prevent all of the light beam from being applied to the projection surface” is believed to be clear.

Addressing the above-noted rejections under 35 U.S.C. §103(a), those rejections are traversed by the present response.

Each of independent claims 1, 23, 24, and 31 recites that the blocking part blocks the light beam emitted from the projection part “when said photography part photographs an image”. Such a structure and operation are noted in the original specification for example in Fig. 12, steps S202 and S203. Such an operation allows the blocking of a light beam emitted by the projector 4, see for example Figs. 10A and 10B in the present specification, and then after the projector 4 has its light beam blocked, a CCD camera 7 can photograph an image on a writing field 1, to acquire a thus-photographed image. At such a time the light source of the projector is not turned off but is effectively blocked.¹

With such a claimed structure, a problem recognized by the present inventors can be solved. Particularly, the present inventors recognized that when photographing an image from a writing surface by a photographing part, the image on the writing surface may not be photographed clearly when the photographing operation is executed when a projecting part projects a projection image onto a writing surface. By blocking the projection image projected by the projecting part at a time of the photographing operation, an image on the writing surface can be more clearly photographed.

¹ See also the present specification at page 26, lines 3-16.

The features clarified in each of independent claims 1, 23, 24, and 31 are neither taught nor suggested by any of the applied art to Platzker, Hendricks, or Rodriguez. Thus, applicants respectfully submit no combination of such the teachings in those references meets such features.

That is, none of the above-noted references even address a feature of specifically controlling a time when a projecting part has the light output therefrom prevented from being applied to a projection surface. As none of the noted reference teach, suggest, or even address such features, clearly no combination of the teachings in the references would meet such features.

Applicants also note that in the outstanding rejection Rodriguez is specifically cited to teach the use of a moveable shutter member 62, as shown for example in Figure 5 therein. In that respect, applicants note Rodriguez discloses that shutter member 62 prevents a light beam D from being projected onto an overhead projector member 13. A timing of blocking projected on the light beam D corresponds to a timing of a presentation in which an LCD and an overhead projector are combined, or only the projector is used.²

Thus, Rodriguez is not at all directed to any operation even similar to that as in the claims in which a blocking part operates based on a timing of a photographing operation by a photographing part.

Applicants also note Rodriguez is not even directed to a similar device as that in the claimed invention. Rodriguez is directed to an overhead projector, which clearly differs from a projection type display device such as in the claimed invention in which a written image can be photographed by a photographing part.

In maintaining the above-noted rejection, the outstanding Office Action states:

With respect to independent claims 1, 23-24 and 31,
Applicant argues that the references cited do not teach that by

² See Rodriguez at col. 4, lines 8-32.

blocking the projection image projected by the projecting part at a time of the photographing operation, an image on the writing surface can be more clearly photographed....

However, as shown in the art rejection below, Platzker teaches a projector (24) projecting the computer generated computer display image onto the writing surface (21) interposed with the projected image (col. 6, lines 35-45 and Fig. 2A).

Hendriks (USPN 6707444) teaches a rear projection system including a screen 2' which is typically translucent so that light pen 4' can be tracked by the camera 8' via reflecting mirror (5), and so that the user on one side of the screen can view the images projected on the other side of the screen by the projector 6'. See Fig. 1B (2', 4', 8'), col. 2, lines 65-67 and col. 3, lines 1-25).

Rodriguez (USPN 5826962) teaches a movable shutter member 62, (see Fig. 5 (62)) as a light blocking means, which is movably mounted in housing 12 and functions as a means for blocking light beam D from projecting to overhead projector member 13 (col. 3, lines 62-67, col. 4, lines 1-2 and Fig. 5 (62)).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to utilize Hendriks' rear projection system including a camera's 8' with respect to any desired features in the other references.

In response to applicant's argument that none of the references teach the limitations mentioned above, the test for obviousness is not whether the features of a secondary reference may be bodily incorporated into the structure of the primary reference; nor is it that the claimed invention must be expressly suggested in any one or all of the references. Rather, the test is what the combined teachings of the references would have suggested to those of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d, 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981).³

Applicants now address the above-noted comments.

First, the cited teachings to Platzker, Hendricks, and Rodriguez still do not address the claimed features. At no point in the above comments does the Office Action even attempt to address the claimed feature that the blocking part blocks the light beam emitted from the

³ Office Action of December 29, 2005, pages 2-3.

projecting part, to thereby prevent all of the light beam from being applied to the projecting surface, *when the photographing part photographs an image*. That is, at *a specific time, namely during photographing of an image*, the light beam is blocked by the blocking part. None of the applied art teaches or suggests any even similar feature, nor do the above-noted comments even address that feature.

The teachings of a movable shutter member 62 in Rodriguez are completely silent as to utilizing that member to block light from a light source *during a photographing operation*. As a result Rodriguez clearly cannot overcome the recognized deficiencies of Platzker and Hendricks.

Moreover, no teachings in Dreyer overcome the above-noted deficiencies.

In such ways, applicants respectfully submit no combination of teachings of Platzker in view of Hendricks and further in view of Rodriguez, and further in view of Dreyer, meets the limitations of amended independent claims 1, 23, 24, and 31, and thereby the claims dependent therefrom.

With respect to independent claim 38, applicants respectfully submits claim 38 also clearly distinguishes over the applied art. Applicants also respectfully submit the outstanding rejection is not properly considering each of the features recited in independent claim 38, and the claims dependent therefrom.

Independent claim 38 recites:

a shifting part shifting a photography area of said
photography part on said writing surface is provided;

said photography part takes a photograph *at least two* times in
a manner such that the photography area thereof is *shifted each
time by said shifting part*[.] [Emphasis added].

The above-noted features clearly distinguish over the applied art.

With respect to the above-noted features, the outstanding office action cites Ishizawa, and particularly notes in Ishizawa the photographic area 230 is shifted in the frame buffer

202, as shown in Figure 25(d), and as noted at col. 13, lines 35-43. Such teachings in Ishizawa clearly reflect in Ishizawa only a single image input via a scanner is processed. Ishizawa does not disclose or suggest any operation of taking multiple photographs and shifting a photography area thereof each time each photograph is taken.

However, in that respect applicants note the outstanding rejection appears to be misinterpreting the teachings in Ishizawa relative to the claimed features.

Ishizawa merely discloses that a *single image data*, which is input via an image scanner, is processed. In that way, Ishizawa does not teach or suggest an operation of a photography part taking a *photograph at least two times* such that the photographic area thereof is *shifted each time by a shifting part*.

In such ways, applicants respectfully submit the teachings in Ishizawa are not directed to the features recited in independent claim 38, and the claims dependent therefrom. Thus, those claims are also believed to distinguish over the applied art.

In maintaining the rejection to claim 38, the outstanding Office Action states:

... With respect to claim 38, Applicant also argues that the cited references do not teach a shifting part shifting a photography area of the photography part on the writing surface, and the photography part taking a photograph at least two times in a manner such that the photography area is shifted each time by the shifting part.

Ishizawa (5864638) teaches that when an operator designates shifting of the photographic area 230 with the PD 205, the photographic area 230 is shifted in the frame buffer 202, as shown in FIG. 25(d) and the corresponding photographic area on CRT 203 is shifted accordingly (col. 13, lines 35-43)....

In reply, applicants submit the noted teachings in Ishizawa are irrelevant to the features of claim 38. Shifting a photographic area in a frame buffer, and any corresponding photographic area on CRT 203, simply does not meet the claim limitations of claim 38 in which a photographing part takes a photograph at least *two times* and the photography area is

shifted *each time*. Shifting data within a memory does not correspond to such claim features.


Thus, claim 38 is believed to also distinguish over the applied art.

In view of these foregoing comments, applicants respectfully submit the claims as currently written are definite under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph and distinguish over the applied art.

As no other issues are pending in this application, it is respectfully submitted that the present application is now in condition for allowance, and it is hereby respectfully requested that this case be passed to issue.

Respectfully submitted,

OBLON, SPIVAK, McCLELLAND,
MAIER & NEUSTADT, P.C.



Gregory J. Maier
Attorney of Record
Registration No. 25,599

Customer Number
22850

Tel: (703) 413-3000
Fax: (703) 413-2220
(OSMMN 06/04)
SNS/af/rac

Surinder Sachar
Registration No. 34,423

I:\ATTY\SNS\22's\220147\220147US-AM3.DOC